*Observations of Magnitude of Nova Andromedæ made at the
Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.*

(*Communicated by E. J. Stone, M.A., F.R.S.*)

The following estimations of magnitude of *Nova Andromedæ*
were made with the 10-foot Equatorial of 7-inch aperture, except
on September 19 and 21, when the Heliometer, of which the
aperture is 7·5, was used.

Day and Hour.		Observed Magnitude.	Observer.	Power used.
	h			
Sept. 9	10	8·0	R.	45 (*a*)
17	10	8·5	W.	45 (*b*)
18	9	8·5	W.	45
19	$10\frac{1}{2}$	8·5	W.	45
21	$10\frac{1}{2}$	9·2	W.	45
22	8	9·5	W.	45
	$9\frac{1}{2}$	9·3	R.	45
24	10	9·6	W.	45 (*c*)
25	$9\frac{3}{4}$	8·7 (*d*)	R.	45
	$9\frac{3}{4}$	9·6	W.	45
26	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10·0	F.B.	125
29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10·7	F.B.	125
	$9\frac{1}{2}$	11·0	R.	125
	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10·3	W.	45
30	9	10·7	F.B.	125
Oct. 1	8	10·9	W.	125
3	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10·8	F.B.	125 and 160
5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10·7	R.	160
	8	10·7	F.B.	125
	9	10·6	W.	125 (*e*)
7	8	11·3	F.B.	125
12	10	11·2	F.B.	125
16	9	11·2	R.	160
	$9\frac{1}{2}$	11·1	F.B.	160
27	$7\frac{1}{2}$	11·7	F.B.	125
	$7\frac{1}{2}$	12·0	W.	125
Nov. 5	$9\frac{1}{2}$	12·6	F.B.	125
28	$7\frac{1}{2}$	13·5	F.B.	125 and 160
Dec. 1	8	—	F.B.	125 (*f*)
4	8	13·6	F.B.	160 and 295 (*g*)
10	8	14·0	F.B.	295 (*h*)

The following observations of magnitude were made with the
Transit circle :—

Day and Hour.		Observed Magnitude.	Observer.	Power used.
	h			
Sept. 21	$12\frac{1}{2}$	9·7	R.	80
25	$12\frac{1}{3}$	9·5	R.	115
26	$12\frac{1}{4}$	9·7	F.B.	143
30	12	10·2	F.B.	143
Oct. 5	$11\frac{3}{4}$	10·4	R.	143

Remarks.

(*a*) Reddish ; very slightly fainter than Arg. Z + 40°, No. 165 (mag. 7·9)
and No. 167 (mag. 7·7).

(*b*) Yellowish-red. Suspicion of a faint companion. With power 125 *Nova* duller, like a comet nucleus.

(*c*) With power 125 *Nova* dull and flat, stars bright and sharp.

(*d*) This observation was hurriedly made, the observer being on duty with the Transit circle. Transit circle mag. by Observer R. gives 9·5.
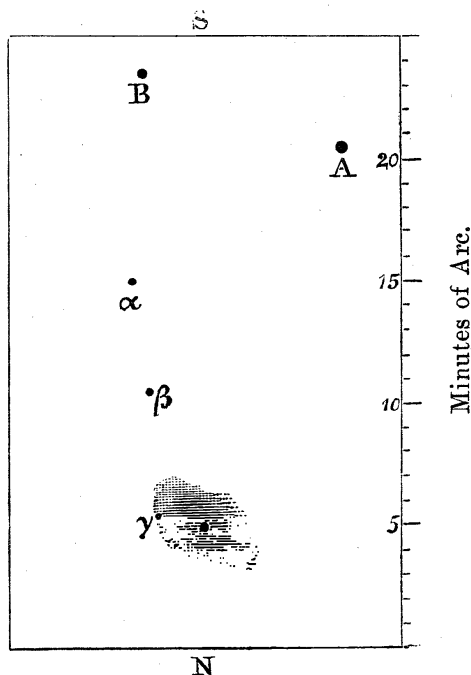
(*e*) Seems somewhat brighter than on Oct. 1.

(*f*) *Nova* and condensation still distinctly visible ; mag. not observed.

(*g*) Condensation more distinct than *Nova*, which was extremely faint.

(*h*) *Nova* only just discernible ; nucleus or condensation of nebula and γ distinctly visible.

The following is a chart of approximate positions of the stars used for comparison of magnitudes :—

The adopted observed magnitudes of the above comparison stars are as follows :—

$$A = 9\cdot0 \qquad \beta = 11\cdot4$$
$$B = 9\cdot0 \qquad \gamma = 13\cdot0$$
$$\alpha = 11\cdot0$$

The approximate observed places for 1885, January 1, obtained with the 10-foot Equatorial, are—

		Approx. R.A.		Approx. N.P.D.		
		h m s		°		
α	...	0 36 11	...	49 31·4		
B	...	0 36 13	...	49 40·3	Arg. *z* + 40°, No. 145
β	...	0 36 17	...	49 27·1	
γ	...	0 36 18	...	49 22·1	
Nova	...	0 36 27	...	49 21·7	
A	...	0 36 58	...	49 37·2	Arg. *z* + 40°, No. 149

Observers.—W.=Mr. W. Wickham ; R.=Mr. W. H. Robinson ; F.B.=Mr. F. A. Bellamy.

Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford :
1885, *Dec.* 11.

On a Suspected New Variable Star in Corona Borealis.
By J. E. Gore.

With reference to Mr. Chambers' paper in the Supplementary Number of the *Monthly Notices* (No. 9, vol. xlv.), I beg to point out that the red star *Birmingham* 361 (=Schj. 182) is identical with the known variable star *V Coronæ* (No. 109 of my *Catalogue of Known Variable Stars*), its variability having been discovered by Dunér in 1878, and confirmed by the observations of Chandler, Hartwig, Safarik, Schmidt, and Wilsing. The variation is from $7 \cdot 5^m$ to 12^m, and the period about $359\frac{1}{2}$ days. The following maxima have been observed :—

1878, Oct. 5	... ...	Dunér.
1879, Oct. 12	... ...	Schmidt.
1881, Oct. 3	... ...	Schmidt.
1882, Sept. 15·6 ...	...	Schmidt.
1883, Sept. 24 ($7 \cdot 7^m$)	...	Chandler.
1883, Sept. 5	... ...	Schmidt.

The red star observed by Mr. Chambers on August 13, 1885, was most probably *V Coronæ*, as a maximum was due this year early in September. I may add that, according to Chandler, the period given above agrees well with the invisibility of the star to *Birmingham* in 1873 and 1874, and the observations by Ball in 1876, and by Dreyer in 1879 and 1880.

Ballysodare, Co. Sligo :
    1885, Nov. 19.

Occultation of Uranus, 1885, *December* 1.   By the Rev.
S. J. Johnson.

Disappearance at the Moon's bright limb took place at a point in a line with *Marius* north of *Grimaldi*, at 4^h 56^m 16^s morning. Sky perfectly clear. Reappearance 6^h 6^m 42^s, also in a clear sky. Time by sextant. With power of 50 on $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, planet rather minute at immersion ; at emersion bright and distinct, somewhat between a planetary disc and a star. Some interest is attached to this phenomenon from the fact of the planet having disappeared six minutes before the predicted time in March 1871 (calculated from former tables), several observers being on that occasion disappointed of the observation.

Melplash Vicarage, Bridport :
    1885, Dec. 8.